

Farmers, Attention!

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No. 1 Red, Blue Stem Fultz, testing 62 pounds; grown in St. Louis County. Absolutely one man's crop, and grown between St. Louis and Ferguson.

BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Farmington Milling Co.

Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, U. S. Department of Agriculture, St. Francois County Court, and St. Francois County Farm Bureau, Co-operating.

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Government Formula for Hog Tonic.

Soft Coal, Charcoal, and Tonic Mixture.—Bulletin 150 of the Maryland Experiment Station gives results of a single test with soft coal charcoal and tonic mixture, made up as follows: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; common salt, 2 pounds; bread soda, 2 pounds; sodium hypsulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; black antimony, 1 pound. The ingredients of the tonic were pulverized and thoroughly mixed. The cost of the mixture was 4 cents per pound.

Common Round Worm.—The most common intestinal worm affecting swine is the round worm, which is found mainly in the small intestines. If a post-mortem examination is made some time after death, the worms may be found in the stomach, having made their way there after the death of the animal. The worms vary from 6 to 11 inches in length, and taper somewhat toward the extremities. In color they are usually a yellowish white. The eggs of the female pass out with the excrement and become scattered over the premises. Eventually, some of them are taken up by other hogs along with their food.

They do not seem to cause the hog any inconvenience unless they are present in very large numbers, when they may cause digestive troubles, and the writer has known death to result. There can be little doubt, however, that a pig affected with worms cannot make the best use of its food, even though it may appear quite thrifty.

Thorn-Headed Worm.—This parasite is much less common than the round worm. It is usually found attached to the wall of the intestines by its hooked proboscis, from which it derives the name of "thorn-headed." In length it is similar to the round worm, but its surface is somewhat wrinkled, and the posterior extremity is blunt. Though only a few are usually found in an animal, they do much more damage than the round worm, irritating the lining of the intestine, and sometimes causing severe inflammation. It would be difficult to distinguish the symptoms from other intestinal derangements, but a post-mortem examination would readily reveal the presence of the worm.

Pin-Worm.—The pin-worm is very small and might be easily overlooked in a careless post-mortem. It is usually found near the beginning of the large intestine, often hidden in the folds of the lining membrane. It is a very common parasite of swine, and does not seem to cause much inconvenience to the animal.

Whip-Worm.—This is also a small worm, being about one and one-half inches long. It attaches its head to the lining of the intestine, and is usually found in the beginning of the large intestine. The anterior portion is very thin and hair-like, and the posterior portion is thick and cylindrical

in shape. Like the pin-worm, it does not seem to create much disturbance, but must be more or less injurious.

Treatment for Intestinal Worms.—Preventive treatment consists in keeping buildings and surroundings clean and sanitary. Feeding in filthy yards and allowing to drink stagnant water are practices which favor the spread of parasites.

As to medical treatment, the writer has found that allowing hogs to have access to a mixture of charcoal and salt, or charcoal, wood ashes and salt, seems to be quite effective in driving out round worms.

Turpentine is commonly recommended for worms, especially the thorn-headed worm. The dose is a teaspoonful for every eighty or one hundred pounds live weight of the hogs to be treated. It can be given in the feed, and the hogs should be fasted at least twelve hours before treatment. A dose each day for three days will generally prove effective.

Another remedy which is recommended is five grains of calomel and eight grains of santalin for every hundred pounds live weight of the hogs. This remedy can also be given in the feed. It is generally advisable to give a physic after treatment for worms.

Lung Worms.

The lung worm is a small, thread-like, whitish worm, sometimes found in large numbers in the air passages of the lungs. Ordinarily, about the only symptom is a spasmodic cough, which is somewhat similar to the cough which accompanies bronchitis. Sometimes the irritation caused by the worms produces inflammation and consolidation of the lung tissue, in which case the animal dies, but in many cases no bad effect is apparent. In a post-mortem examination, the worms can be detected by cutting the lung near the apex and then squeezing the tissue next to the cut. The pressure forces the thread-like worms out upon the cut surface.

There is practically no effective treatment for this parasite. Clean pens, in which disinfectants are liberally used, and clean, well-drained yards will help keep the worms in check. Filthy yards and wallows favor its development. Plowing up old hog lots or re-seeding them is also a preventive measure.

Lice on Hogs.

In handling hundreds of hogs during the past few weeks, we find that they are all badly infested with lice. Both lice and worms undermine the general health and constitution of hogs which makes them much more susceptible to other diseases.

It requires considerable perseverance to get rid of hog lice, and the principal reason why lice are so common is because farmers are not equipped to control them. The most satisfactory method of combatting lice is to purchase crude oil by the barrel, which may be bought at about 12 cents per gallon. Put the hogs in a close pen and spray them with this crude oil without diluting it. This crude oil will adhere to the hair for several days which is the main reason for its being so efficient. A second spraying in ten days or two weeks will be beneficial. An ordinary hand spray pump costing very little is all that is necessary.

MEET THE MARKET DEMANDS

We must study the market demands carefully and select good sires of the types that will enable us to meet

them. If we find that the butcher or packer likes an animal of extreme beef type because that animal yields to high percentage of the high-priced cuts, the sires must be selected accordingly. If we find that the horse buyer takes the big, drafty, sound horse in preference to the chunk when his order calls for horses for heavy work, we must secure sires that will get colts of that type. If we ship or sell to a market which demands bacon hogs, then the boar should be the best obtainable individual of a bacon breed which is in good demand in that market.

In any case we must strive to produce only the best animals and to be sure that they are uniformly good and that there are among them no misfits or inferior specimens which do not meet the customers' needs.—S. T. Simpson, Missouri College of Agriculture.

CALL FOR PLATFORM CONVENTION TO MEET AT JEFFERSON CITY, AUG. 22

The Democratic State Committee is called to meet in Jefferson City at the parlors of the Madison House, at noon, Tuesday, August 22, for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before said committee and also to organize the new committee, and after having so organized said committee, shall meet with the party nominees for State offices—Congressmen, State Senators, Representatives—and in formulating a State platform of the Democratic party.

D. C. McCLUNG, Chairman.
G. H. Middlekamp, Secretary.
As directed by the law, the Democratic State Platform Convention is called to meet at Jefferson City, Tuesday, August 22, for the purpose of formulating a State platform of the Democratic party, and transact other such business as may properly come before this meeting.

D. C. McCLUNG, Chairman.
G. H. Middlekamp, Secretary.

FALLS FROM LOAD OF WHEAT AND IS KILLED

James Sasseen, a well-to-do farmer living on one of the John E. Marshall farms near Blodgett, was fatally injured Wednesday morning, when he fell from a wagon-load of wheat he was hauling from his place to Blodgett. The wheels of the wagon did not pass over his body, but he was dragged for some distance and suffered bruises which injured him internally to such an extent that he died at 8 o'clock that evening. His most serious injury seemed to have been near his heart. The physician who was hurriedly summoned to his assistance could do nothing to relieve the sufferer.

Mr. Sasseen, who had lived for five or six years in the Blodgett community, was highly respected as an upright and enterprising citizen. He was aged about 50 years. —Sikeston Herald.

SWAT THE CHIGGER

Touch each chigger bite with a brush that has been dipped in iodine or apply strong solutions of ammonia or common baking soda after itching has begun. The better plan, of course, is to prevent the chigger from getting a foothold at all. This may be done in a number of ways. A bath in hot water with strong soap is very good if taken immediately after passing through the shrubbery and weeds from which the chiggers are picked up, but the best real preventive is flour of sulphur rubbed all over the body particularly from the knees down. The sulphur may be made to stick better if mixed with a little cold cream and rubbed on.—L. Haseman, Missouri College of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK CAMPAIGN

A campaign with the purpose of improving the live stock of Missouri has just been started by S. T. Simpson of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri in co-operation with F. A. Gougler, county agent of Johnson county. Professor Simpson and Mr. Gougler are touring the State, visiting farmers, especially the breeders of good sires, pointing out the good and bad animals and offering general suggestions that will aid the breeders in improving their stock. Lectures and demonstrations are being given daily at the different places visited.

Mr. Simpson will also select farms to be used in the future by the University in carrying on breeding and feeding demonstrations.

The publication of its editorials on the last page makes the New York Sun a daily and shocking exposure of Republicanism.

County Court

Continuation of last week's session of the County Court:

The Collector was directed to correct erroneous assessment of Vernon Taylor's personal property, assessed to R. P. Taylor, guardian, for the year 1915, as these funds (\$3,900) had been distributed by said guardian prior to June 1, 1914.

J. W. Schaefer, constable of St. Francois township, filed quarterly settlement, which was approved.

The Court, in company with the Highway Engineer, made a tour of inspection of highways and bridges of State Hospital, DeLassus, Syenite and Knob Lick, and found grade and improvement in fine shape for top dressing of gravel.

J. E. Trask, constable of Randolph township, made settlement of fines and show licenses collected by him during the past quarter, which was approved.

Ray Cunningham filed with the Court the County Treasurer's receipt for \$250 subscribed for improvement of Hillsboro road, and the Court appropriated a like sum for the further improvement of said road. D. P. Marks, road overseer, was appointed supervisor of expenditure of said subscription and appropriation.

On Thursday Court declared a recess and in company with the Highway Engineer made a tour of inspection of roads and bridges in vicinity of Desloge, Bonne Terre, Hazel Run, Koester, French Village and Jaycee.

C. H. Henrich filed the County Treasurer's receipt for \$84 subscription for improvement of Pilot Knob road, and the Court appropriated a like amount for further improvement of said road. J. D. Huff, road overseer, was appointed supervisor of expenditure of same.

On Friday the Court made another tour of inspection of roads and bridges in vicinity of Doe Run, Iron Mountain, Bismarck and Elvins.

Albert Wulffert filed his quarterly settlement of fees earned by the County Clerk's office, which was approved.

W. T. Halle, County Treasurer, filed settlement showing the funds and amounts of money belonging to St. Francois county. After auditing each fund, the Court found settlement as presented correct.

Firman O'Dell was granted license to conduct a pool table in Farmington.

George Clay was exempted from work on public roads on account of physical disability.

In the matter of the petition of E. J. Herrington et al., to vacate a public highway in St. Francois township. After the examination of many witnesses of petitioners and remonstrators, and argument by counsel, the Court refused to grant the order to vacate.

Additional Warrants Issued.

C. M. Thomsen, water and light at court house, \$17.64; same, light and power at infirmary, \$4.08; J. W. Schaefer, rent of polling place for primary election, \$37.75; C. W. Francisco, Highway Engineer, road improvement, \$5,000; J. D. Huff, road overseer, subscription and appropriation for Pilot Knob road, \$168; D. P. Marks, road overseer, subscription and appropriation for Hillsboro road, \$500; Wm. Dugal, road overseer, for improvement of Knob Lick and Caledonia road, \$75; C. I. Garrett, Judge, one day's services and mileage, \$6.75; Chas. P. Hale, same, \$6.70; U. S. Watts, same, \$6; C. I. Garrett, one day's services and mileage, \$6.75; Chas. P. Hale, same, \$6.70; C. I. Garrett, Judge, services board of canvassers, \$5; Chas. P. Hale, same, \$5; Geo. D. Barnard & Co., supplies for polling places, booths and ballot boxes, \$137.71; Standard Printing Co., poll books and primary election supplies, \$239.21; Standard Printing Co., supplies for Collector's office, \$32.60; Remington Typewriter Co., supplies for County Clerk's office, \$19.85; Buxton & Skinner Sta. Co., supplies for County Clerk's office, \$23.18; Samuel F. Meyerson Pig. Co., supplies for County Clerk's office, \$27.03; Dr. F. S. Weber, services on county board of health, \$10; Dr. B. J. Robinson, services on county board of health, \$7; Farmington Times Printing Co., publishing primary ballot, \$162.70; Farmington News, publishing primary ballots, printing tickets, etc., \$520; Bonne Terre Register, publishing primary ballot, \$162; E. B. Shelley, road overseer, improvement of roads in District No. 16, \$100; Albert Wulffert, stamps and freight, \$7.06; Chas. P. Hale, auto hire, \$15; C. I. Garrett, Judge, services at present term, \$31.75; Chas. P. Hale, same, \$31.70; U. S. Watts, same, \$26; J. C. Williams, Sheriff, attendance on court etc., \$18.

SLAUGHTER

"We killed a thousand Germans," remarks the dauntless Russ; "this sort of thing determines the victory for us. We captured many rifles, a mortar and a bomb, and other warlike trifles, which shows we're going some." "As frolicsome as kittens we marched into the fray, and slew 10,000 Britons," the fighting Germans say. Each day we read the story of death and all its works, of Frenchmen dead and glory, of Disinfectants. The Prussian and the Roman go forth to fight each morn; perhaps they shear the foe, and maybe they are sheared; the sum of all their striving, is useless, empty, vain. The warriors surviving may brag of those they've slain. Far better would be boasting of fields of oats and rye, of corn ears fit for roasting, and pumpkins ripe for pie; of orchards nobly bearing, and gardens filled with greens, and hardy vines a-wearing a wealth of Lima beans, of large green watermelons grown in the fertile mud—buck kings and kindred felons are not yet tired of blood.—Walt Mason.

Likely enough ex-Justice Hughes will always be thought of chiefly in connection with the supreme bench.

Senator Ben Tillman, having been convinced that the war is over, the matter may be considered as finally settled.

Annual Dispersion Sale

—OF—

30 Pure Bred Poland China Hogs and 10 Pure Bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Thursday, Aug. 31, 1916

Beginning at 1 P.M.

We will sell bred sows and gilts, herd boars, young boars ready for service and choice spring pigs.

The best from herds of F. H. Best, John Kollmeyer, Wm. Bowling, Henry Best and J. W. Buck, and just what you need for foundation stock at your own price.

Also, 5 Bulls, 16 to 22 months old, 2 Cows with heifer calves, and 1 yearling heifer from F. H. Best's fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus.

Pure-bred stock does not bring fancy prices in this locality, and you will have no better opportunity, quality considered, to start right with a reasonable investment than at this sale.

TERMS: Cash, or bankable note payable in 60 or 90 days.

Place: J.W. Buck's farm 2 1-2 miles Southeast of Farmington on the St. Mary's Road.

T. B. STRAUGHAN, Auctioneer
F. H. BEST, Manager

Ice Cream-Factory

A Home Industry

Cream Bought of Our Farmers

Money left and spent at home is a great help to the community

—Call for—

SCHRAMM'S ICE CREAM AND BOTTLED GOODS
KNOWN FOR QUALITY AND PURITY

Everything made under strictest sanitary conditions. We invite you to call and go through our plant

Schramm Bottling & Ice Mfg. Co.
PHONE 30

SWAT THE FLY

Prevention and Cure Both Recommended by the Experiment Station to Control the Typhoid Carrier

The best means of getting rid of flies is to never let them get a foothold, according to W. W. Swett of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Although his recommendations are made mainly from the standpoint of protecting cows against flies, they are just as applicable to the protection of people.

The best means of fly control is through preventing them from breeding. It requires ten days for the fly to develop from egg to adult, so if all barnyard manure and other filth in which it can develop is cleaned up every five or eight days, the flies, supply will be cut off. If it is impossible to remove the filth far enough so that the flies which breed in it cannot reach the house or barns, it may be treated with powdered borax sprinkled over the manure pile or other filth at the rate of about an ounce for each cubic foot to be treated. After it has been sprinkled on, it should be washed through the pile with water. Half a pound of Hellebore which has been allowed to stand in ten gallons of water from ten to 24 hours, may be sprinkled at the rate of a gallon to the cubic foot on the filth to be treated.

In either barns or houses fly-traps help a little and a great deal of relief may be obtained by mixing half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and two tablespoons of formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde). Stronger mixtures have so much formalin in them that the flies do not drink it. A slice of bread may be placed in the plate in which the mixture is exposed.

Cows may be protected by means of commercial or home-made repellents. Pyrethrum powder is good and the commercial repellents are generally preferable if they do not cost too much. Home-made mixtures of either one part of crude carbolic acid or pine tar with nine parts of cotton seed oil give very good results if applied lightly, but if applied too heavily they will injure the skin and hair and do more damage than the flies will.

DON'T DO IT

Don't get the idea in your head that you must raise your children as you were raised. Times have changed since we were kids, and we must change with them to make a success in life. Give them all the education you can afford. Don't think that because you received only a few years' schooling and got through life all right your children can do the same.

Above all, don't make a drudge out of the boy or girl, working them from morning till night, never stopping to think that they are not strong enough for the amount of work you are compelling them to do. Most men won't put a colt to work until it is old enough to stand it, and then do so by easy stages; but parents turn right around and put the boy to working a full day long before he is able to do so. It seems strange that some men have more consideration for a colt than for their own children. Many fathers see in their boy a way to help them save and grasp all they can, and never think of the boy's pleasure or comfort. Is it any wonder, then, that he gets tired of staying at home and branches out for himself? Generally the parents blame the boy. They never stop to think that they treated the boy right he would still be at home. Give him a good room and a house he can enjoy.—Farm and Fireside.

James Whitcomb Riley is dead, but his poems go marching on.

Many an Englishman hunting a Teuton has caught a tartar.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Protruding Piles, Itching Piles, Bleeding Piles, Pustula Piles and all diseases of the Rectum CURED under a positive GUARANTEE. YOU PAY NOTHING UNTIL CURED. My treatment is mild, absolutely reliable and permanent. Write to or call and see the parties whose names I publish in this advertisement, they live in your, or adjoining County. I cured them and can cure YOU. Jno. A. Gillespie, Paxico, Mo. Jan. Moore Ste., Genevieve, Mo. Mo. Geo. Kerth, Kirkwood, Mo. W. Stults, 211 E. 4th St., St. Charles, Mo. Geo. R. S. Thoyte, Mo. Leo Hartman, Bloomfield, Mo. SEND FOR MY 172 PAGE FREE BOOK for men and my 68 page book for women. I will send them to you free and postage paid. These books contain much information of great value to anyone afflicted with piles or any form of rectal trouble, and hundreds of testimonials. Write for your free copy or not you are welcome to both books. Write to-day—it will pay you. SPECIAL AGENTS: ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS. M. NEY SMITH, M. D., REC'D. 1217 & 816 STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

They SATISFY!